FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAFTA DELEGATES DISCUSS INTEGRATION, REORGANIZATION

PA211742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 19 Jun (EFE)--It was learned here today during the second day of sessions of the 19th LAFTA meeting that differences exist over the reorganization of LAFTA.

Rene Jordan, Bolivia's plenipotentiary ambassador and head of the Andean Pact delegation, today advocated the termination of LAFTA and the creation of a new, more flexible and dynamic body. He said that since the end of World War II, the countries of the region "have turned their backs to one other" because they are looking to the United States or Europe, and this, along with the lack of political maturity, has become a major obstacle to integration. He said that this situation has prevented the total achievement of the objectives for which LAFTA was created 20 years ago. "The fact that everyone talks about integration but seeks it only in outward appearance," he said, "has turned the concept of Latin America into an entelechy."

He favored the creation of a new organization which seeks "sublimated federalism," to achieve real unity--an organization in which the "weak" nations have the possibility of balanced development as well as the support and respect of other nations.

In turn, Dagosberto Llorente, of the Mexican delegation, said that Latin America is faced with the alternative of achieving its political and economic integration or resigning itself to a state of underdevelopment due to the high degree of dependence on the industrialized countries. He said it is urgent for the region to make specific integration efforts which will ensure its self-sufficiency at least in the basic areas of the economy.

Llorente said that the gross national product of all the Latin American countries is close to $400 billion, which is bigger than that of some industrialized nations which have a large enough market to establish large-scale production enterprises.

He admitted that Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have benefited most from the integration achieved by LAFTA, since not all nations became industrialized at the desired pace. He said that Mexico has come to the LAFTA meeting with enough flexibility to negotiate and with the conviction that Latin America's integration should not benefit only a few.

The Bolivian ambassador stated that in the past "20 years of success and frustrations of LAFTA, greater rapprochement and a great sense of awareness of the Latin American peoples among themselves have been achieved."

Representatives of the 11 LAFTA members are attending the meeting in Acapulco (411 km southeast of the capital) which will end on 29 June.

'Spirit of Cooperation'

FY250111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM)--There is no confrontation between Andean Pact countries and LAFTA members. There is a negotiation going on, and as in any negotiation, there are discussions, but instead of disputes between subregional areas, there is a marked spirit of cooperation and a desire to find solutions compatible with the interests of each country within the LAFTA framework.

Alejandro Estrada, secretary of state for commerce and international economic negotiations and head of the Argentine delegation at the 19th LAFTA meeting in Acapulco, Mexico, refuted reports from abroad that Cartagena Agreement countries are trying to create divisions among members at the LAFTA meeting.

In a telephone interview granted to TEIAM, Estrada said that according to his observations so far, this meeting can serve as a juridical instrument for the advancement of the negotiations toward a closer integration in Latin America.

MEETING OF REGIONAL SOCIALIST PARTIES BEGINS

PA230440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jun (AFP)--A meeting of the Latin American socialist parties began today in this city with the participation of representatives of 12 political organizations of 8 countries of the continent.

The opening ceremony of the meeting, which will last until Thursday, was attended by Leonidas Rodriguez of Peru's Socialist Revolutionary Party, Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party and Alvaro Montero of the Costa Rican Revolutionary Party.

The ceremony was also attended by Luis Bayardo of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Socialist Party, Wilfredo Matos of the Puerto Rican Socialist Revolutionary Party, Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico and Enrique Alvarez of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

Oscar Campero of the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA], Natalio Vasquez of the Mexican Committee for Peace, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party and Manuel Terrazas of the Mexican Leftist Communist Union attended as observers.

The opening speech was given by Rafael Talamantes, secretary general of the Mexican Workers Socialist Party [PST] and organizer of the meeting.

The PST leader said that in spite of the huge differences existing among the organizations participating in the meeting with regard to tactics and the understanding of the Latin American reality, "the meeting will try to expand the terms of solidarity which now exist among democratic organizations in Latin America."

Clodomiro Almeyda also said that this meeting is very important because it gathers ECLA members and parties which are not members of the organization for the purpose of seeking new and future links between movements striving to remain free of foreign influences in this part of the world.

Finally, Enrique Alvarez, secretary general of the Salvadoran FDR warned that the United States is preparing a massive military intervention in his country "with the purpose of halting the present revolutionary movement developing in that Central American nation."

"Also," Alvarez added, "the intervention intends to halt any democratization process in the countries in the area and to strike at the Nicaraguan revolution."

He also said that the Salvadoran Government junta "will fall at any moment because it does not have any support, except the support given by the U.S. Government."

GENERAL GALTIERI DOWNPLAYS MASSERA CRITICISM

PY240341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1305 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Mendoza, Argentina, 22 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, in a press conference here downplayed the recent statement by Adm Emilio Massera and termed it as "one more political document."

General Galtieri also objected to the participation of Argentine union leaders in the recent ILO meeting and said that "as an Argentine I refuse to accept an Argentine speaking negatively about the internal problems of the country at an international forum." However, General Galtieri said that "it is essential that Argentina participate in all international organizations."

Galtieri made these statements here last night after the dedication of a hospital built by the army in the city of Tupungato.

Referring to the election of the future president, General Galtieri only mentioned that the acts of the present reorganization process provide that "it will be a retired officer of the armed forces."

Asked about the possibility of reelecting General Videla in 1984, General Galtieri said: "Within the reorganization process, no."

Asked about the southern border conflict with Chile, General Galtieri expressed his confidence that "a lasting peace with justice will be achieved." He was optimistic about the development of the papal mediation but was also cautious, saying: "It is not good to create false expectations."

Asked about the wage policy, General Galtieri said that it is a topic which is being continually analyzed by the national government. He added: "There are labor sectors above the normal level of remuneration, labor sectors at the normal level and labor sectors below the normal level. The latter is what really concerns us."

Journalists also asked General Galtieri about the recent statement made by former junta member Adm Emilio Massera, to which he replied: "It is one more political document. I have read it as any other political document, and I want to make it very clear that I do not want to engage in any kind of personal polemics. General Galtieri added: "Admiral Massera and I have different viewpoints about the reorganization process and where it is heading. That does not mean that this is an infallible government; no one is infallible."

Commenting about other criticism made in the last few days, General Galtieri said: "I think it is good to criticize, because they prove that there is freedom of expression."

SPECIALIST CHARGES OFFSHORE OIL FIND UNDISCLOSED

PY241452 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Adolfo Silenzi de Stagni, who was chief of the national research and mining rights department at the Buenos Aires and La Plata universities, severely criticized the national oil policy yesterday during a press conference.

In his press conference Silenzi de Stagni noted that "there has been recently an oil discovery as important as the one discovered on 13 December 1907 in Comodoro Rivadavia."

He said that the oil well "Ciclon" drilled by the General Mosconi sea drilling platform, located about 150 km southeast of Rio Grande and approximately 75 km from the San Pedro Cape, in the sea adjacent to Tierra del Fuego, was intending to drill down to 5,500 meters but that it stopped drilling when it reached 4,400 meters despite the fact that signs of abundant oil and gas deposits were found in layers between 3,800 and 4,400 meters.

He stated: "In short this is the first oil and high-yielding natural gas deposit discovered offshore, since initial estimates reveal that it will yield about 1500 cubic meters per day."

He added: "We are not going to discuss the reasons why the news has not been disclosed, since it is better for the public to draw its own conclusions."

He noted that there are very few "gigantic" deposits left to be discovered in the world. He said that according to many U.S. and British geologists, one of these deposits could be under the southern continental shelf and the other under the Malvinas Islands shelf. He noted: "The Argentine continental shelf has a minimum potential of 20 billion cubic meters of oil. This would place us among the countries having the largest reserves in the world."

He noted that since Great Britain obtained the complete geophysical information on the potential resources of the Argentine sea in 1979, it introduced into the Malvinas Islands negotiations another issue of discussion: "Great Britain and Argentina could transform the dispute over the sovereignty of the islands into a factor of cooperation between the two countries.

CENTRIST NATIONAL PARTY BEING CREATED

PY190315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1207 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--About 150 predominantly democratic and conservative leaders from several provinces and the federal capital have expressed their intention to form a **centrist national party.** Alberto Constantini was chosen president of the general assembly last night, with Nelson Calvo of Buenos Aires **and Felipe** Yofre Pizarro of Cordoba as secretaries.

Gonzalez Bergez defined the four fundamental characteristics of the new party: First, it has to be a national party; second, it has to be a modern centrist party, not a version of old-fashioned conservatism; third, it should allow the coexistence of shades of differences in its ranks; and fourth, it should be a national party, not a party to support, topple or inherit the government.

BRIEFS

UNIONS' JURISDICTION ESTABLISHED--Labor Minister Brig Gen Llamil Reston has issued resolutions establishing the areas of jurisdiction of 47 union organizations of the capital. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2339 GMT 23 Jun 80 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS INCREASE--The Mines Ministry reported that exports of mineral ore, semi-processed minerals and metals during the first 4 months of this year amounted to $18,257,684 which represents an increase of 83 percent over exports for the same period in 1979. The official report states that up to April 1979 Argentina exported 6,775,129 kg of minerals worth $1,758,043. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 4 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER BACK ON THE JOB AFTER ILLNESS

FY241133 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler today went to her office at Government House after several days' absence. President Gueiler refused to make any statements and only said that her kidney infection, which had kept her in bed all last week, was much better now.

Lidia Gueiler is presiding over a Cabinet meeting which started at 1700. Government House officials did not disclose the subjects being discussed at the meeting.

GENERAL BERNAL CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

FY241341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces formally criticized today the leading presidential candidates, thus casting doubt on the recognition of the winner in the 29 June general elections.

The commander of the Bolivian Air Force, (FAB), Gen Waldo Bernal, harshly criticized the leading presidential candidates saying that "when times of conflict are near, it is not possible to make an objective study of the real Bolivian situation." He added: "The oppressive and sectarian individualism of the leaders who head the main presidential tickets have profound hostility, irreconcilable hate and diametrically opposed objectives."

Bernal launched a veiled criticism of the current interim constitutional president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, when he labeled her government "a weak and frustrating interim government." It was precisely Gueiler who appointed General Bernal FAB commander.

Bernal also criticized the creation of the multicolor and multisymbol ballots because it is "a headache for 70 percent of the illiterate national electorate." According to the last Bolivian official figures, 35 percent of the Bolivian population is illiterate.

Bernal criticized the candidacy of former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo because Paz Estenssoro's leading supporters have pro-Chinese communist leanings and Siles Zuazo's have pro-Moscow communist leanings.

PRIN-MRTK ALLEGES RIVALRY BETWEEN GARCIA MEZA, BERNAL

FY241918 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The coalition formed by the National Revolutionary Party of the Left, PRIN, and the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, MRTK, headed by Genaro Flores, stated today that Gen Rene Bernal Escalante, commander of the air force, is seeking to challenge Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the military leadership.

In a document read by PRIN leader (Edgardo Vazquez Tapia), this coalition--which against its will has Juan Lechin Oquendo as its candidate for the presidency--said that this is the meaning of General Bernal's latest remarks.

[Begin (Vazquez) recording] The alliance and the Bolivian people note with displeasure and surprise the remarks made by General Bernal who is trying through the press to get the same publicity received by General Garcia Meza with his remarks.

General Bernal's remarks in Cochabamba represent the antidemocratic expression of some military chiefs who with their statements are contributing to the instability of this electoral process which the Bolivian people are trying to carry out. General Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has said that the armed forces would support the development of the electoral process, but those under him--Generals Garcia Meza and Bernal--are surprising the public with the antidemocratic statements. These contradictory statements by high-ranking members of the armed forces clearly show two opinions, clearly show two factions in the armed forces, thus creating two leaderships. [end recording]

According to the PRIN-MRTK document, the remarks by the military chiefs have the clear purpose of disrupting the stability of the democratic process and aims at instigating a confrontation between the workers and the armed forces.

[Begin (Vazquez) recording] Garcia Meza, Bernal and their followers are provoking instability among the people with the clear purpose of interrupting the democratic process and forcing the armed forces into a confrontation with Bolivian workers, a confrontation which will only mean bloodshed, mourning and suffering for the hard-working Bolivian people. The PRIN and MRTK report that the remarks made by Garcia Meza, Bernal and others are part of a plan to destabilize the democratic process, a process which will permit the Bolivian people to exercise their most basic freedom. [Signed] Press Commission of the PRIN-MRTK alliance. [end recording]

MIR LEADER DEPLORES GARCIA MEZA'S POLITICAL REMARKS

PY241150 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR--in referring to Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza's latest statements in which he said that the armed forces are not involved in the electoral process, said that all the commander did was diminish the prestige of this military institution. The following are Oscar Eid Franco's statements:

[Begin Eid Franco recording] All General Garcia Meza does every time he makes a statement is alienate the armed forces even more and he only manages to lower the prestige of this institution. General Garcia Meza, taking advantage of his post as armed forces commander, is engaging in a bit of politics and we believe that this is harmful for the institution.

For some time now he has been proposing a new plan for democracy which, as we all know, is an antidemocratic plan.

The only thing that we have to say in the face of this reiteration of that plan is that the nation is organized and that we have not adopted an offensive position, but that the nation will know how to defend itself by means of strikes and general blockades if its will is disregarded and the democratic process is disregarded or truncated. [end recording]

CLERGY SUPPORTS ARMED FORCES, DENOUNCES U.S.

PY241734 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A statement issued yesterday the members of the National Diocesan Board [Directorio Nacional de la Conferencia del Clero Diocesano] notes: "The National Diocesan Board reasserts its support for those institutions that safeguard peace and order and the tranquillity of the nation, such as the armed forces, which have the duty to stop any class struggle."

They add in a part of the statement entitled: "For the Dignity and Honor of the Fatherland" that the recent violent incidents throughout the country "reached their peak with the incidents in Santa Cruz" and that "the only one responsible for them, because of his stubborness and lack of interest, is the U.S. ambassador, who despite having the bad reputation of being responsible for similar bloody clashes in Nicaragua and El Salvador in Central America, has not shown the slightest concern over the incidents in Santa Cruz." They add: "The bloody clashes do not seem to interest the new 'colonial viceroy' of the Bolivian fatherland."

They note: "The Bolivian clergy and the Catholic apostolic organizations have iscouraged all groups from organizing violent demonstrations against the U.S. Embassy. We have noted, however, that there is a complete lack of interest in the U.S. Embassy in explaining its interference in Bolivian domestic problems."

They believe that the most reasonable and diplomatic way to have solved the problem would have been for U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman to make a public commitment that he would not interfere in Bolivian domestic affairs. They add that at no time has any Bolivian diplomat directly interfered in the domestic issues of another another country "and even less in the U.S. Presidential elections."

UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE SEARCHES FOR MISSING ARGENTINES

PY242351 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jun (AFP)--The regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, George Gordon-Lenox, is here to find out the whereabouts of five alleged Argentine Montoneros who were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian authorities.

According to the Peruvian Government, the security services of that country last week handed over to Bolivian immigration officials three of those persons, whom they called subversive criminals. However, in La Paz it was reported that five people were deported.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has revealed that Julia Ines Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianotti de Molfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez had been holding subversive meeting with Peruvian extremists, but reliable sources added the names of Federico Frias and Aldo Moran.

Leftist circles affirm that the five Montoneros were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian authorities who, in turn, were to hand them over to the Argentine army or police.

Gordon-Lenox met yesterday with the under secretary of the interior, but nothing was disclosed after their meeting. This was the first contact held by Gordon-Lenox with authorities to try to find out the whereabouts of the five Montoneros, for whom he is seeking asylum or protection.

According to information released here this morning, UNHCR representative Paul Hartling has sent urgent messages to the Bolivian Government, especially to President Lidia Gueiler. In those messages, Hartling asked the whereabouts of the five Argentines who, according to him, were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian immigration authorities in order for the latter to take them to the Bolivian border town of Villazon. [passage indistinct]

The United Nations members as well as members of Amnesty International and the Human Rights Commission have been disppointed in their attempts to discover the whereabouts of the five Montoneros.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION IN LIMA

PY250222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2249 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas reported today that a special Chilean delegation will attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

After receiving an invitation from Peruvian officials to attend the transfer of power in that country scheduled for 28 July 1980, the foreign minister told reporters that the delegation will be designated within the next few hours.

Rojas noted that recent remarks made by Peruvian President-elect Belaunde Terry on his intentions to hold "normal and friendly" relations with Chile were well received by the government.

"We are ready to welcome any effort made to improve relations between Chile and Peru," the foreign minister concluded.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY CITES IMPORTANCE OF GUERREIRO'S VISIT

PY211516 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Raul Henrique de Vicenzi pointed out that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Chile will be important in its own right and that it will not be made only to prepare for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's next visit to Chile.

De Vicenzi stated that Guerreiro's visit has its own importance since it will allow the two foreign ministers to discuss bilateral issues as well as to examine the continent's policy in relations on the continent and with the rest of the world.

The ambassador disclosed that no signing of specific agreements by the ministers is scheduled at the end of the meetings to be held.

According to De Vicenzi, the ministers will exchange points of view, especially in regard to trade which is of great interest to the two countries. He pointed out that Chilean-Brazilian trade during 1979 amounted to $750 million. This important figure makes Chile Brazil's second most important trading partner in Latin American, after Argentina.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PLANTS TO CLOSE--Arica, Chile, 24 Jun (AFP)--Jose Jimenez, General Motors representative, announced here today that General Motors will close down its automobile assembly plants. Kimenez added that a gradual layoff of personnel will begin in the coming months, to conclude in 1984. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Jun 80 PY]

CAMACHO WARNS GUERRILLAS TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA250158 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva announced that the guerrillas who do not accept the amnesty offered by the government will be firmly dealt with and will have to suffer the consequences.

He also announced that an all-out offensive against the guerrillas in cities and rural areas will soon be launched until the subversive organizations are completely eliminated. According to General Camacho Leyva, the guerrillas have not been making any progress. on the contrary, he stressed, they are becoming weaker and weaker as days go by.

M-19 COURIER ARRESTED WITH MESSAGE FOR OFFICIAL

PA242153 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jun (LATIN)--An alleged 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla has been arrested by security service officers at the presidential palace as he was trying to deliver an M-19 communique to an unidentified official. The communique contained an invitation to the government to attend a blue-ribbon meeting in Panama City on 4 and 5 July, a source of the state intelligence service reported today.

The incident occured at 1800 (2300 GMT) on Friday but it was not disclosed until today. The source, who asked not to be named, told LATIN that the alleged guerrilla arrived at the presidential palace with an envelope addressed to a government official. At the correspondence division he was stopped by a security service detective because he looked so nervous.

When the envelope was opened, an M-19 communique was found inside. It restated the movement's invitation to the government to a blue-ribbon meeting in Panama City on 4 and 5 July to solve the problems of democratic rule in Colombia. When he was discovered, the M-19 courier hurriedly tried to run out of the building but was stopped.

The young man, whom the informer described as of about 30 years of age, was sent to the Military Institutes Brigade where he is being questioned about his connections with the urban guerrilla movement. It seems the prisoner had been entrusted with delivering the M-19 bulletins to the presidential palace, where various officials have been receiving them for the past 2 years as a hand-carried package without postage stamps. The bulletins are sent to the news media by mail but in some instances the M-19 has used its own couriers.

Two other sources consulted by LATIN confirmed the report even though they asked us not to report the name of the prisoner [until] other arrests connected with this case are made. The same [as received] source admitted for the first time that the security services have been working to find and arrest people linked to the presidential palace who may be working for the M-19.

BRIEFS

INCORA MANAGER'S RESIGNATION--The Colombian Government has accepted the resignation tendered by Jose Antonio Gomez as general manager of the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute (INCORA). Rey Francisco has been appointed acting manager of INCORA. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

TWO NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS TO VISIT 30 JUN

PA241412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The two new Nicaraguan Government junta members, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz, will arrive here next Monday to meet with President Rodrigo Carazo. Cruz and Cordova have replaced Mrs Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo who resigned several weeks ago. The purpose of the visit will be to analyze matters related to Costa Rican-Nicaraguan trade since Gen Anastasio Somoza was toppled.

The junta members will finalize details on a $25-million credit contract that the Costa Rican Central Bank has agreed to sign with Nicaragua. This contract will complement the $100-million one granted early this year to provide support to industrial enterprises and promote trade between the two countries.

EL SALVADOR

EXPLOSIONS, CLASHES MARK BEGINNING OF GENERAL STRIKE

PA250237 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Several bombs exploded in the northern sector of San Salvador while military troops clashed with revolutionary groups supporting the Coordinating Board of the Masses' call for a 48-hour general strike, which began today.

According to information received in Costa Rica, revolutionary commandos opened fire on some vehicles circulating through the Salvadoran capital. So far, most of the industrial, commercial and urban transportation activities have joined the strike demanding the lifting of the state of siege and the end of repression, and denouncing the foreign intervention that looms over El Salvador.

At the start of the general strike, the Christian Democratic military regime ordered police and army forces in combat array to patrol the streets of the capital and other cities. Salvadoran radio stations heard in Managua reported that the chief of the junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, has threatened to put the military in control of all public services and establish the state of emergency.

'Rightists' Attack University Campus

PA240344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador]

[Text] A shootout took place early this evening near the national university. According to reports, extreme rightist armed groups fired submachineguns from cars at university buildings, causing a general panic on the campus. The report says three propaganda bombs exploded, leaving three dead and several injured.

In another incident this afternoon, extreme leftist groups clashed with security forces in San Antonio and San Rafael districts in the city of Sonsonate. A late report this evening said 15 young persons were killed, 11 men and 4 women. They were all taken to the morgue for identification.

'Large Fire'

PA241429 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Direct report from El Salvador by Roberto Cuellar, director of the juridic assistance office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric--live]

[Text] Here is a report on what is happening at this moment in the Salvadoran capital. Early this morning we heard a shootout and we believe it was in the vicinity of the national university. The shootout was intense and lasted approximately 30 minutes. Immediately after the shooting, we saw from the archbishopric that a fire had broken out. We still do not have information on the exact site of the large fire. We think it was also close to the national university. That is what we call the (Laico) Colony and University Colony. This is the first report of what is expected in the first 2 days of the national strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and its diverse organizations, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Labor Unity Committee to protest the repression against the Salvadoran people and to demand the release of five persons including Salvador Samayoa.

Yesterday the government junta and several Cabinet ministers, especially the defense minister, urged the people to go to work normally assuring them that the National Guard would safeguard the right to work at all times. It was viewed as a subtle warning by the armed forces against the CRM and the Democratic Front carrying out the strike.

At this moment this is the report we can offer the listeners of Radio Sandino and the sister peoples of Nicaragua regarding the first hour of 24 June. Today marks the third month of the assassination of our beloved Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Situation Reported 'Calm'

PA242019 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] We have again toured the various streets of San Salvador, especially the first eastern street near Rosales Hospital. We had been told some disturbances had occurred there which have been put down and calm has returned to the area. We have also toured all of Roosevelt Avenue. It is also calm.

We are at Libertad Plaza in downtown San Salvador now. Some shots were heard here. Salvadoran army members were immediately rushed to the area. Much surveillance has been ordered at the plaza. The problem that arose following the shots has been almost overcome and the situation is calm at Libertad Plaza.

Traffic is sporadic, but normal. It has even been reported that there were some disturbances this morning in Soyapango, Mejicanos and at the Diana products factory near Soyapango but the situation is practically under control now. There is intensive patrolling in the capital city and countryside areas, particularly the access routes to the capital, and the situation is entirely under control in the capital. No regrettable incidents have occurred and no casualties have been reported to date and the armed forces are trying to keep order in the country.

We have noticed that businesses in the capital city have closed. The urban bus service is not operating except Route 101 to Santa Tecla. We have noticed many people in the capital city streets who are using pickups for their transportation. In Soyapango a pickup truck which was transporting some passengers was attacked. The driver was hurt and taken to a hospital in the capital. His name has not been disclosed but no fatalities occurred in the attack.

Bus Service Cut

PA242029 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0722 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] For unexplained reasons various bus routes in the capital have not been in operation this morning. Yesterday afternoon bus terminal sources had said they would provide services. We repeat: Inexplicably, yesterday afternoon they promised not to interrupt service; this morning, explicably, all the San Salvador bus routes were virtually without vital transportation service for the public.

We contacted the bus terminals in the interior part of the country both in the western and eastern parts of the country, and we learned that only four buses entered the western terminal from the western part of the country. In the eastern terminal we learned that only seven buses, out of a large number which are supposed to arrive, arrived this morning.

Traffic in El Salvador is completely normal. There are few private vehicles in downtown San Salvador. There are many persons and the traditional pickups have disappeared and are not transporting persons. Some students, employees, and workers are walking to their places of work. This is what we can report to our listeners after touring the central sectors of the capital and outlying areas and after contacting the respective bus terminals.

Slight problems have occurred elsewhere in the capital such as intense shooting which was heard toward the northern part of the capital. The site was not determined since we have not obtained any official report on this as yet.

Strike '80 Percent' Successful

PA250409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Over 80 percent of Salvadoran commerce and industry closed today during the first day of a 48-hour strike called by leftist groups. The success of the strike was due to a great extent on the total paralyzation of urban bus transportation which allowed few residents of San Salvador to go to work. The paralyzation of commerce and industry was not so profound in provincial cities which do not have an excessive dependency on public transportation.

San Salvador's streets seem deserted. The scarce automobile traffic is marked occasionally by armed forces vehicles, which began patrolling early in order to prevent disturbances. Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said that the attitude of the San Salvador population toward the armed forces has been exemplary. He emphasized that the armed forces will remain vigilant in order to prevent disorder.

Government officials reported the death of nine persons in the suburban areas. Seven of these victims were found today in the outskirts of San Salvador. The intensive army patrolling prevented outbreaks of violence.

Government Communique

PA242024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 41

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of Information in San Salvador on 23 June 1980]

[Text] The government of the republic has urged the Salvadoran people--workers, public and private employees, teachers, students, professionals, housewives, market vendors, businessmen, merchants and all of the country's forces--so that, with their undeniable patriotism and their trust in the government institutions, they fully devote themselves to their daily activities.

The government of the republic has also noted that the way to solve the country's problems has already been widely opened through the process of structural changes which is supported by the people because it is the peaceful way that all Salvadorans want.

Sources which reported on this government position noted that only the hard and uninterrupted work of the sectors which are aware of this situation will be a vote of confidence in the country's future and a contribution to the task of rehabilitating the Salvadoran economy.

The same sources stressed that what must be done in our country--contrary to the negative efforts of extremist groups--is to create, maintain and not destroy the sources of work because only by working, within this goal of constant progress, can we consolidate peace, which is the supreme aspiration of all Salvadorans.

Gutierrez Appeals For Calm

PA250412 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Radio/television speech to nation by Salvadoran Government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in San Salvador--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The Salvadoran people of which we are a part are traditionally a good, hard-working, hospitable and peaceful people. To these hard-working people, who are building a new social order despite foreign aggression and the violence carried out by the extremists, I convey a cordial greeting from the revolutionary government junta.

The reality of our historic present is very clear for those who love the fatherland and see things as true Salvadorans. El Salvador has been chosen as springboard and objective of an international conspiracy of sinister designs, which not only seeks to subdue our people, but to control this strategic part of the world. The collaborators willing to sell out our country should know that there are more Salvadorans willing to defend the fatherland, not just with principles, with ideas, with positive actions to improve living conditions of the majorities, but also with arms whenever we are attacked. We do not appease violence, nor do we want a war. But we will have a war if necessary to defend peace and [word indistinct]. It is necessary for all to understand that this is not just a defensive attitude. Our government has already taken the initiative by launching an authentic revolutionary program, which is in itself a historic gain for the poor and the weak, who yesterday were the victims of an unjust governmental system. This revolution, without hatred or vengeance, is aimed at a better life for all Salvadorans within a more humane and united society in which the efforts and creativeness of everyone grants just opportunities for progress for them and their children.

This peaceful, free revolution is the answer to a long period of social injustice, during which a noble and generous people were subjected to almost absolute submissive conditions economically, socially and politically. This is so true, as the constructive consequences [as heard] that such social injustices have produced in our country.

The revolutionary government junta assumed the demand for justice for the majority by implementing fundamental and necessary changes to bring about the material and spiritual welfare of the Salvadorans. Obviously, this cannot be achieved in a short period, but it can be in the near future with the conscientious support of everyone.

Local and foreign elements took advantage of the situation we had because of archaic and obsolete structures. They manipulated motives for protests which were certainly just, and displayed false banners of justice which would bring immediate political gains although the entire nation might suffer.

Nothing is more frustrating than [words indistinct] these radical groups instead of supporting the changes they used to claim as just and necessary. They are now furiously opposing them. All this leads us to think that in El Salvador there are two ways to be a revolutionary: a true revolutionary, supporting changes which are Salvadoran solutions to Salvadoran problems, or a revolutionary following foreign patterns and themes, using imported slogans which are shouted through loudspeakers to impress or brainwash the weak of character or those full of resentment against society.

[Words indistinct] elements as those mentioned to try to incorporate them to [word indistinct] our historic present emerges with its immediate antecedents. The serene, conscientious and patriotic citizen can [word indistinct] that the democratic revolutionary process promoted by the junta is the only valid and just alternative to save the peace.

Regarding our image abroad, I can say that having to confront the deep changes carried out by the Salvadorans in such a brief period and which are more eloquent than words, has caused an unjustified distrust from some countries claiming to be revolutionaries and whose accomplishments as such have been so little or have led to deception, that they are afraid of comparisons. Their internal situation does not concern us, but their unfriendly actions against us will find a categorical answer in our action.

We are calm because we are not competing with anyone and we do not wish to meddle in the affairs of others. However, we are not going to be the toy of caprice, convenience and interests of others. According to this just position, we will have a strong participation in international forums, always preferring peaceful means, but without being impressed by the campaigns financed by the enemies of our revolution, who find support in the charlatans and arms smugglers.

We have our eyes open. We know where we stand and what we have to do. The extreme leftwing had planned for today [words indistinct] announced stoppages and street disorders. These stoppages were desperate measures which only show their lack of ability to initiate [words indistinct] the extreme leftwing insists on carrying out acts which the Salvadoran family rejects and condemns. This proves that their leaders are not capable of correctly judging the reactions of public opinion or that simply they despise, as the evidence shows, the tranquility of the people and their right to work and to peace.

The people must remain calm. They must realize that the extreme leftwing is being defeated by the lack of popular support, that their intervention without the people is impossible and that the eradication of violence is in the hands of the people.

Fellow citizens, we must take a stand. A serene and frim stand so that the agitators cannot use anyone as an unwilling instrument of their illegal actions. We must have faith and courage. We must turn our back on the extreme leftwing as we did on 1 May, when with their absence and silence the people preved their total rejection. A few fanatics cannot destroy a whole nation and the will to live in peace and freedom. A few cannot scare a majority who are not Marxists and who are not facing any infamous dictatorship they must oppose.

The people in El Salvador are experiencing just changes and the democratic possibility of choosing their own path, their leaders and their government. The extremists do not want it this way and for this reason their action is aimed at disturbing and obstructing this process of democratization.

The Marxists as well as the extreme rightwing do not want social progress nor free elections, because the government they wish to install is a total dictatorship.

The revolutionary junta asks all conscientious Salvadorans to defend their revolution and the best way to do it is to work with courage to put El Salvador in the worthy place it deserves among the world's civilized nations, thus establishing a new image of a peaceful and democratic government.

Thank you very much.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MASSACRE CHARGES

PA242240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 24 Jun 80

[By Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jun (AFP)-- The defense minister of El Salvador today catagorically denied a report published on Monday by a Managua newspaper. According to the report the Salvadoran Armed Forces have massacred 3,000 persons. A Defense Ministry spokesman told AFP: "Those charges are a dirty lie. They are part of the poisonous campaign directed by the Salvadoran extreme left."

The Nicaraguan newspaper published the statements of two Salvadoran refugees according to whom approximately 3,000 persons trying to flee from the continuous violence in El Salvador were reportedly eliminated by the army recently in a place called Cara Sucia, near the border with Guatemala.

In Honduras, the clergy of Santa Rosa de Copan yesterday, Monday, charged that another massacre was carried out by the Salvadoran troops on 14 May in an area close to the Honduran-Salvadoran border. The clergy stated that approximately 600 persons--including women and children--who were trying to flee and find refuge in Honduras, reportedly were tortured and later executed.

In denying this report also, the minister stated: "The church is under the influence of extreme-left groups and it is playing their games by joining the international defamation campaign organized by groups opposed to the reforms promoted by the Salvadoran government junta."

Observers, however, have noted that during the past few months the Salvadoran Armed Forces, supported by helicopters, have multiplied their "clean-up" operations agaginst the Marxist extreme-left guerrillas in the countryside. According to the Salvadoran staff, between 15 and 20 guerrillas are killed every day. However, a Salvadoran political observer has noted that it is probable that the death toll is four times greater than that.

It is also true that many peasants who have adopted positions either in favor of the government's agrarian reform or in favor of the guerillas, are being killed by one side or the other. Frequently also, their farms are set on fire and entire villages are abandoned and the waves of refugees going to Honduras and Guatemala continuously increase.

But the fact remains that the left, both the extreme and the moderate left, as well as the church, are daily denouncing the true "genocide" carried out, according to them, by the armed forces, which in May hardened their position considerably following the appointment of Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta, as armed forces chief.

These sources also often recall the 1932 holocaust. Then 30,000 peasants who had rebelled were mercilessly massacred by the army. Another Salvadoran observer said: This time it has not gone that far yet, but in view of the intransigence of the extreme left, which has stated it will never accept anything but a Marxist dictatorship, and as a result of the left's increased operations, the army will be increasingly determined to smash more vigororously any kind of inssurection.

Already 3,000 persons have died since the beginning of the year as a result of the political violence. This is a tragic toll for this small Central American republic.

MAJANO VIEW OF REFORMS AT VARIANCE WITH OFFICIAL LINE

PA191722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Openly contradicting other members of the Salvadoran Government junta and even government propaganda, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano stated here on Wednesday that the social and economic changes begun "have not been intended for the purpose of snatching banners from the left." "I have never said that we implemented the agrarian reform just to seize leftist banners. It was done to satisfy the clamor of (Salvadoran Army) officers and the needs of our people," Majano stated.

Both the two Christian Democratic members of the ruling government group and the other officer in the junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, have stated on several previous occasions that the reforms, including the nationalization of the banking system and foreign commerce "have taken banners away from the leftist groups." Even government announcements on radio and television in El Salvador emphasize that the agrarian reform "snatches away demagogic banners."

Majano reiterated his conviction that "violence will never be eradicated in El Salvador while the conditions of poverty and wretchedness in which most of our population exist prevail, clear signs of the structural maladjustment of our society." The existence of ancient political and economic structures, said the chief of state, "is a basic problem that remains to be resolved in spite of the initial steps taken to the moment." In veiled criticism of the course taken by the present Salvadoran political process, the officer said "the original intent of the 15 October plan sought a social and economic change for the poor and the effective participation of the people in the process."

Shortly before Majano's meeting with newsmen, they had briefly interviewed Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in a corridor of the presidential house following a protocol ceremony in which the new Argentine ambassador presented his credentials. In contrast with Majano's statements, Gutierrez said that the present Salvadoran Government "has no intention of controlling the economy," also indicating that the present government is not socialist, in spite of the expropriation of land, the nationalization of the private banking system and the exportation of farming and fishing products announced on 9 January.

Majano said the "continuous crisis afflicting us calls for dynamic political solutions, for which the understanding of various sectors is urgently needed." It is the second time in less than 15 days that the officer has invited all the sectors involved in Salvadoran politics to dialogue.

But, Majano explained in reply to a newsman's question, all the factions interested in a peaceful democratization process must participate, leaving out the armed rightist and leftist clandestine organizations. "Among comrades in arms, we have come to a conclusion" on the need for an understanding, Majano asserted. He explained that, in his opinion, "the armed forces must play a positive social function role," on behalf of the Salvadoran people.

He stressed that this is one of the basic conditions for arriving at national dialogue. Another of these basic conditions for an understanding is "that no crime, arbitrary act or act of violence go unpunished." The officer said that in contacts with various sectors of the Salvadoran population, he had become aware of everyone's concern about "the lack of tranquillity which affects all of the citizens."

"In El Salvador the bonds of human coexistence have broken and must be healed. If they are not healed, we are on the path of a fratricidal struggle which will mean a futile shedding of blood and the loss of the valuable lives of our people," he added. At least 3,500 Salvadorans have died during the first 6 months of this year. The enormous number of victims "is slowly leading us to the demoralization of all the people, stepping up the breach of these bonds of social coexistence," he added. He added that, unless national unity is achieved, "we will not be able to achieve the new social order and the tranquillity which we Salvadorans want." The spectre of a nefarious totalitarian dictatorship of the left or the right hovers over El Salvador, unless something is done to end violence, Majano said.

In other statements, Majano reiterated that investigations are continuing to establish the identity of the assassins of Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Arnulfo Romero. The prelate was mortally shot in the chest on 24 March as he celebrated Mass in the chapel of a hospital for cancer victims where he resided. Up to now, it has been impossible to investigate who planned the assassination of the Salvadoran vicar in spite of the collaboration of the international police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Majano also said that court proceedings continue against former Minister of Education Salvador Samayoa, a member of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces. Samayoa was captured on 27 May after being in hiding 140 days since 8 January when he announced he had joined the communist guerrillas. The former official could be subjected to a court-martial.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE VISITS CAPITAL

PA242353 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived Sunday afternoon in Guatemala City and left at 0730 yesterday. The reason for his brief visit to Guatemala has not been disclosed. However, news media expect an official statement today. Reliable sources say Duarte spent approximately 14 hours in Guatemala, but they were unable to find out the reason for his visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN 26-29 JUN

PA242333 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, will visit Great Britain from 26-29 June. He was invited by Nicholas Ridley, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. Minister Castillo Valdez will be accompanied by his wife Janice.

U.S. PRESSURE FOR 'HASTY REFORMS' CONDEMNED

PA192206 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 2

["The Nation Today" column: "Guatemala Is Currently Being Ruled With a Centrist Approach"]

[Text] When Lucas took over he contended that his ideology was left of center and therefore this was the approach he would use to rule. But his administration is now more and more to the center.

To many, the center-left position is artificial because there is no well-known, orthodox definition of it. However, it is a political concept inherent in the practices of the leaders of many regimes in the world. It might be a buffer zone between the traditional right and the left, capable of neutralizing radical trends in both.

The Guatemalan president has restated that position. This means that we are neither to the left nor to the right but in the middle. "My administration is in the middle," the president told ACAN-EFE during a conference with foreign correspondents who supposedly asked him to choose between the right and left. He believes he can govern from the middle, thinking that even "development and improvement of the lives of the poor can be achieved without the violence that the extremists want," and this will keep us from going communist. The centrist approach includes major programs--namely, a paper mill and construction of the national peripheral highway--carried out with the cooperation of firms from Spain, France, Italy, and Germany.

To the satisfaction of the public, it is interesting to admit that the Guatemalan Government in recent months has been unduly pressured by U.S. officials "who favored hasty reforms." That pressure was rejected. We commented negatively on that at the time. The reference here is to meddling by State Department officials on ad hoc missions who tried to impose their views in line with orders received from an administration and marked by a praetorian authority.

That meddling fueled the nationalism of Guatemalans to the point that a break in diplomatic relations with Washington was suggested. The president disregarded that suggestion, as he told correspondents, despite the fact that reason was on the side of the public, which was offended by the abusive foreign intervention in our internal affairs. Relations with Washington, Lucas said, are normal. He agreed with us that, particularly due to the setback in their intervention policy in Nicaragua and the failure of their interventionist adventure in Salvador, the [State] Department will end up understanding Guatemala's just position of resistance to sudden changes in our political system--in favor of the radical left--and resistance to violent social reforms dreamed up by Carter's socialist "staff." Those reforms do not fit in with Guatemala's political and social order and they do not favor even the least democratic aspirations in the hemisphere.

NEWSMAN EMILIO VILLATORO MURDERED IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA250149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 24 Jun (AFP)--The body of Guatemalan newsman Emilio Villatoro was found today in this city. He appeared to have been strangled and beaten. The reasons for the crime have not been revealed, although it is believed it could be another "execution" by the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA], an extreme right underground organization which recently has assumed responsibility for the murder of persons whom it believes to be leftists.

HONDURAS

WORKERS ORGANIZATION OUTLINES STAND TO CARTER ENVOY

PA242126 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] An envoy of President Carter has met with the General Workers Central [CGT]. Direct elections are not the formula for achieving social peace in Honduras as long as the rulers do not realize the need for changes and are not concerned about the people's hunger. The CGT Executive Committee explained this position to John Blacken, director of Central American Affairs for the U.S. State Department.

The high-ranking U.S. official visited the CGT on Saturday to learn about the workers' views on the national problems and to tell them about the U.S. position towards Honduras and other Central American countries. Blacken told them that the Jimmy Carter administration believes that a democratic solution must be supported in Honduras to permit the participation of the existing political parties in the next elections.

The CGT Executive Committee told him that peace does not depend on having the people participate in direct elections but on the fact the government which is installed will think about the hunger and poverty of the Honduran people and will resolve those problems.

CGT President Felicito Avila said that the U.S. diplomat was given an explanation of the country's social and political situation. He said that the reforms to help the people are more important than direct elections with conservative presidential candidates. The workers said that the United Staes cannot seriously propose democratization in the country while its transnational companies exploit the Honduran people.

The director of Central American affairs for the State Department said that the United States is not pressuring for a solution of the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. He said that the Americans are interested in having peace in the area, not to protect their interests but because this is the common desire of all Central American nations.

Regarding the $75 million that the United States will loan Nicaragua, he first denied that it is a credit with conditions but he finally conceded that the United States had set conditions on it. He said that the Carter administration has indicated that such funds can only be used for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. He denied that his government is intervening in the domestic affairs of Honduras and El Salvador as a result of the recent loan of 10 helicopters by Honduras.

DEPUTIES ELECTED 20 APR RECEIVE CREDENTIALS

PA241343 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] A very important event took place on Friday, 20 June. This event was viewed as another positive step toward the return to constitutional normalcy, a constant concern of the armed forces government. By guranteeing the elections of 20 April to freely choose the members of the constituent assembly, the armed forces have fulfilled the promises made to the Honduran people. Thus, the Honduran Armed Forces, as in 1957, have been the factor that guaranteed the holding of free and sovereign elections. In these elections the Honduran people have chosen the best people to make up the national constituent assembly. We can once again note, without any reservations, that the rule of the Constitution and its laws has returned, perhaps permanently, to Honduras.

Almost 8 years have gone by since the armed forces assumed power on 4 December 1972. The military, responding to the people's clamor and needs, was forced to take this action due to the dire circumstances of the time the existing social chaos and the dangerous policy of systematically distributing public offices. As we have already noted, history will have to judge the achievements of the military government.

We believe that the ceremony held Friday at the legislative palace constitutes an irreversible historic event. At the ceremony the respective credentials were distributed to the 142 deputies and alternates who will make up the national constituent assembly.

The ceremony was presided over by Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, and by Capt Virgilio Galvez, president of the National Electoral Tribunal. Attending were the members of the tribunal and special guests.

Thus, the deputies-elect may consider themselves the fathers of the country, who will start their legislative duties on 20 July. We take this occasion to recognize as proper the tribute paid to the memory of two members of the Electoral Tribunal, Rodolfo Luna Moran and Miguel Arbizabal Galindo, who as members of the tribunal, earned the respect and affection of everyone who knew them.

NICARAGUANS, SALVADORANS STILL ENTERING COUNTRY

PA212304 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2015 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Approximately 17 Nicaraguans cross into Honduras from Nicaragua daily to take up residence here. In some cases, the persons involved are members of families which have been subjected to investigation by the Sandinist authorities and have been freed after being found innocent of any crime committed during the Somoza government. Afterwards, the individuals have chosen to go to Honduras to avoid further problems.

In addition, others have emigrated because they feel that life in Nicaragua is more expensive and more difficult to endure and because they are unhappy with the new regime that has hurt them economically one way or another.

The problem is that Honduras has thousands of unemployed, a situation that will be aggravated by the influx of Nicaraguans, particularly because in most cases, the immigrants are not peasants but persons who become inhabitants of the main cities of the country, a consulted source said.

The Honduran Government cannot take charge of the Salvadorans who have come into the national territory, a government official has stated. Only the United Nations has offered to help the residents of La Paz Estate, but so far, the 460 persons involved have not received this aid.

For its part, the government maintains the position that the Salvadorans should come into Honduras temporarily for subsequent transfer to other Central American countries. Initially, an effort was made to have some governments cooperate by accepting a group of Salvadorans, but the procedures involved are time-consuming. Initial contacts were made with countries in the area, but no favorable replies were received, the immigration official of the Honduran Foreign Ministry concluded.

Special Courses for Refugees

PA202337 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Former Somozist guardsmen in Yusguare Refugee Camp in Choluteca Department are learning trades so that when they leave the camp they can have a means of livelihood. Honduran and foreign organizations are in charge of this program which also includes special courses for illiterates and sewing for women.

The government has already announced that it is no longer in a position to continue giving any more help to the Nicaraguan refugees. In the meantime, the UN high commissioner for refugees announced that aid to former Nicaraguans will be suspended as of 30 June, when the full weight of the problem will have to be assumed by the Honduran Government.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan refugees have expressed their desire to remain in Honduras. However, they said they would return to Nicaragua if they are assured that their human rights will be respected; although they recognize that they did not have any respect for these rights under Somozism.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENIES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL RECOGNIZED MDN

PA241709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, said today that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) "has not been recognized by the Socialist International." The MDN is a social democratic party presided over by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a former junta member.

Commander Ortega thus answered a Danish reporter's question on how relations between the Socialist International and the Sandinist Front are going following reports that the MDN is trying to obtain that organization's recognition. Commander Ortega said that following the Sandinist victory, "opportunists" have cropped up looking for "ideological justification." He added that several months ago the "so-called Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party" stated that it had been recognized by the Socialist International. However, he went on, leaders of the International, such as former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, have denied that. It was stated on that occasion, he said, that the International fully endorses the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In the case of the report that Robelo's party is trying to become affiliated with the International, it is up to "them to explain the situation," Commander Ortega noted.

ROBELO LETTER REPLIES TO ORTEGA'S CRITICISMS

PA241305 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] We have received a copy of the following open letter:

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, National Reconstruction Government Junta, Managua.

Commanders: I saw the television program "Face the People" in which three junta members answered questions asked by Pancasan neighborhood residents.

For the benefit of all the Nicaraguan people, I wish to explain certain concepts and opinions that you expressed on that program regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and my political activity.

1. You said that I oppose the literacy campaign. That is not true. On various occasions I have publicly stated: "The MDN supports the great national literacy crusade as a revolutionary task..." and "we all have the duty to give ourselves truly and fully to this literacy campaign..." What I criticized is the fact that certain crusade officials literally regard it as "a great school for political training" which "will maintain the sympathy of the masses for the Sandinist Front." Therefore I believe it is improper that some people should want to use a social project of such importance for political-party purposes.

It is the attitude of these gentlemen which has been criticized, never the campaign itself, and least of all the heroic work being carried out by the brigade members.

2. You criticized the MDN's political activity and described it as an "electioneering campaign." Within the framework of an effective political pluralism, we have the right to carry out this activity aimed at strengthening our party, particularly when we are doing so with our own resources and not those of the state. We do not agree with the idea that the Sandinist National Liberation Front should have a monopoly to carry out a disproportionate political campaign, least of all if the state's communications media, vehicles and other property are used for these purposes. Effective political pluralism requires a minimum of equality, respect and equity.

3. You say that recently in Chinandega I criticized the fact that Marxism is being studied here. That is not what I criticized, as I do not consider this criticizable since the social democratic ideology professed by the MDN has its origins in Marxist-Leninist textbooks are being used for mandatory indoctrination of state employees. Is Marxism-Leninism the official ideology of the Sandinist state? If not, why do the Sandinist leaders consistently feel they are being alluded to whenever our differences with Marxism-Leninism are pointed out?

4. You said I have charged in my speeches that the church is being attacked or persecuted here. I have never said such a thing. What I have said is that I am a Catholic and am proud to be one. That is my right. If other politicians do not express their religious ideas in public, they must have their reasons.

5. You said I have resorted to lies and deceit in the course of my political activities. I ask you to provide specific evidence of these serious charges. I have never altered photographs in order to slander someone. I have government junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas as a witness in order to categorically deny statements, allegedly based on specific evidence, that I talked to the genocidal criminal while in jail.

I deplore the fact that distortions in the serious criticism made of the deviations and irregularities that might be committed in this revolutionary process are becoming a disorienting practice for our people.

It is time to listen carefully to the healthy criticism of those of us who are with the process rather than to the adulation of the "unconditionals" who ought to be a thing of the past.

I hope this letter will help restore the objectivity that is so necessary to bring back the good sense and unity that will help us find the path toward a democratic Nicaragua.

Sincerely,

"Fatherland and Freedom"

[Signed] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, President of the National Council of the Nicraguan Democratic Movement.

GOVERNMENT FORMS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PA241306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said that no one can talk about political persecution in revolutionary Nicaragua just because a person disagrees with the government. He said that in Nicaragua there is freedom of expression, freedom to organize politically or in trade unions. He said this on announcing that the government will open an office to receive complaints regarding the human rights violations.

Following a request from the UN, the Nicaraguan Government today created the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS FOR 23 JUN REPORTED

FL241103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] News from the port of Mariel: Yesterday 95 antisocial elements departed that port for the United States. Eight vessels from Florida remained in the port last night. One vessel arrived from the United States yesterday.

CARTER SPEECH IN BELGRADE 'CYNICAL,' 'UNCONVINCING'

FL241825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has arrived in Belgrade on an official 24-hour visit to Yugoslavia. Carter came from Venice, where he took part in the summit of the seven most industrialized Western countries--described as a recession summit--and, after his visit to Yugoslavia, intends to go on to Madrid and Lisbon. The Yankee President was received at the Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and by other local personalities.

In the speech with which he began his activities in Yugoslavia, Carter said: I came here to guarantee U.S. support for Tito's legacy. He also proposed supporting Yugoslavia's independence. But what caused the most sensation was his statement that the United States is deeply interested in maintaining the intangibility [as heard] and the active influence of the nonaligned movement. The man who has given decisive impetus to the arms race by signing the highest military budget in U.S. history and obstructing the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a climate of peace and detente tried to appear to the Yugoslav people as the most earnest champion of peace. The representative of the imperialist power that has committed the most military interventions, wars of plunder and abuses of all sorts in the history of humanity says he supports the independence of Yugoslavia. The president of the imperialist power that has most tried to torpedo the achievements of the nonaligned countries movement is demagogically trying to appear as a friend of the movement. And he is saying this in Yugoslavia to boot.

It seems that Carter is trying to forget that all the achievements of the nonaligned were attained without Washington's support and, instead, were attained in an open and bold struggle against the pressures, threats, aggressions and blackmail of imperialism. Carter's speech in Belgrade is one of great cynicism. Only the dimwitted could be convinced by that demagogic, false and insidious wordiness which once more shows that the United States should not be judged by its leaders' words but by facts.

CEMA MEETING ON ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL MATTERS OPENS

FL231119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The 38th CEMA meeting on monetary and financial matters will open tomorrow, Tuesday, in Havana. This meeting will last until Friday, 27 June, and will hold its working sessions at the modern Palace of Conventions in the capital's municipality of Playa. The delegations of CEMA member countries have already arrived in Cuba as well as representatives of international organizations which will participate in this meeting. The Romanian delegation will arrive today.

MALMIERCA'S UPCOMING VISIT TO ROMANIA ANNOUNCED

FL242205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will shortly pay a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Comrade Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the brother country.

GRENADA

USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BULGARIA TO OFFER ECONOMIC AID

PA250251 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria will offer to aid Grenada's economic development in various aspects, it was learned today in Kingston, Jamaica.

Grenada will receive over $1 million from the USSR in farm machinery and equipment in addition to credits for the purchase of other equipment, payable in 10 years at a low rate of interest.

Czechoslovakia will offer its cooperation in technological studies for development in various fields, while Bulgaria will help in the construction of a food processing plant, two ice factories and a hydroelectric plant. The three socialist nations will also offer scholarships to Grenadian students in various disciplines.

JAMAICA

PLOTTER'S IDENTITY SECRET; MANLEY TO ADDRESS PARLIAMENT

FL241745 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In Jamaica, the defense force chief of staff, Brig Robert Neish, has confirmed in a radio and television address, the conspiracy hatched within the army which ended in an aborted coup d'etat against the Michael Manley government. He reaffirmed that three officers, 23 noncoms and several civilians were arrested and that the identity of the plotters will be kept secret for security reasons and to avoid unnecessary bias until investigations have concluded. Brigadier Neish said that as chief of the army he will do all that is necessary to preserve the legitimate authority in power.

Jamaican Police Commissioner William Bowes said on his part that the police are working with the defense force in the investigations. He denied that members of the police might have been involved in the antigovernment plot.

It has been announced in Kingston that Premier Michael Manley will address Parliament this afternoon and he will provide details on last Sunday's aborted coup d'etat.

THOMPSON LEAVES FOR CUBA; MAN BARRED FROM PLANE

FL231555 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Moonex International Establishment manager here, Ruperto Hart, was yesterday prevented by immigration officials at the Norman Manley International Airport from going on a flight to Cuba on which other passengers were National Security Minister Dudley Thompson and Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada.

Hart, for whose company 200,000 shotgun cartridges had arrived here from Miami in a container on May 5, without an import licence, is on an Immigration Department "watch list".

A "stop order" preventing him from travelling out of the country, and signed by the minister of national security, had been in effect yesterday when he tried to leave in a light plane for Cuba with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Estrada.

Mr. Thompson made the trip alone, as Mr. Estrada elected to remain behind with Mr. Hart, after the immigration officials prevented Mr. Hart from leaving.

Reports reaching the GLEANER are that yesterday afternoon the travel documents of Thompson, Estrada and Hart were processed by immigration at Norman Manley International Airport for a flight to Cuba.

Their baggage was loaded on a Cubana flight but they boarded a smaller plane.

His Face Covered

By this time immigration officials found that Hart was on their "watch list" and went to the small aircraft they learned he had boarded.

Mr. Hart had been warned for prosecution under two sections of the customs act in connection with a consignment of shotgun cartridges which arrived at Bustamante port on May 5.

The GLEANER understands that further legal action was to be taken against him this week.

On the plane when the immigration officials boarded it, the GLEANER understands, Mr. Thompson was sitting at the back with his face covered by a paper.

Immigration authorities said they were told that Hart was "a ministry official".

When immigration officers took Hart off the plane, Sr. Estrada also accompanied him.

Mr. Thompson left alone for Cuba, the GLEANER understands.

The shotgun cartridges which were detained by the collector-general's department and kept under guard by the military at Up Park Camp had been consigned to Moonex International Establishment which is said to be a Cuban agency with Panamanian registry with offices in New Kingston and the Kingston free zone.

Mr. Thompson issued a statement after the detention of the Moonex shipment, saying Moonex was a Liechtenstein company operated by Swedish directors with branches in Panama as well as in Jamaica.

Mr. Thompson said then that Mr. Hart was a Jamaican of Cuban birth. He also said: "The local Cuban Embassy knows nothing whatever about this shipment -- neither its arrival or its destination. The national security minister also said that Mr. Hart "knew nothing whatsoever about it before its arrival and can be more accurately described as a post office agent acting on behalf of others in affiliate company."

At a press conference on May 14, Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Hart had been questioned at the National Security Ministry and it appeared that the following breaches of the Customs Act may have been committed;

Section 210 -- which prohibits the importation of goods that are prohibited or restricted;

Section 40 -- which requires that importers get prior written permission to import ammunition. He said that Hart had been warned for prosecution under these two sections.

Thompson To Receive Treatment

FL241410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Justice Minister Carl Rattray said yesterday that National Security Minister Dudley Thompson left for Havana on Wednesday afternoon to seek medical treatment.

In a statement to a news conference, Mr. Rattray said Mr. Thompson was not travelling in company with the manager of Moonex International Establishment, Ruperto Hart, but he was in the same plane with him.

Mr. Rattray said Mr. Thompson did not sign a "stop order" for Hart and was not aware that an "order" had been placed on him.

He said Mr. Thompson had written to Prime Minister Michael Manley requesting a week's leave on Tuesday, but the prime minister did not receive the request until yesterday morning as he was in the country the previous day, Wednesday.

Mr. Rattray said he did not know if Mr. Thompson had indicated to any of his ministerial colleagues that he was leaving the island.

Replying to questions, Mr. Rattray said that it would be logical to assume that if a "watch order" had been placed on an individual the director of public prosecutions felt that investigations into any matter concerning that individual had reached a stage where it became quite possible that a prosecution was about to be made.

However, Mr. Rattray said, he was not aware of the nature of the possible charges that might be brought against Ruperto Hart.

What Rattray Said

Following is the text of Mr. Rattray's statement:

"This morning I was instructed by the prime minister to carry out the fullest investigation possible with respect to a report in the news media concerning an incident yesterday in which the manager of Moonex International, Mr. Ruperto Hart, was prevented by immigration officials from going on a flight to Cuba on which the minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, was also a passenger.

"Although my investigation of the facts is still continuing, I think it necessary in order to stop rumour and speculation to inform the public as to such facts as I have been able to discover and to correct certain grave misrepresentations which were included in the news reports.

"The prime minister this morning received a formal request from Minister Thompson for a week's leave. In addition, he indicated that he would take the opportunity during the week to have a medical check-up in Havana. The minister has been receiving special medical treatment in Havana for some time now.

"The letter was written on Tuesday, 17th June, but only seen by the prime minister this morning because he, the prime minister, was out in the country yesterday. Mr. Thompson had indicated to the prime minister in Cabinet on Monday that he was not fully well and would need a few days off.

"I am informed that Minister Thompson was booked to travel by regular commercial flight on Cubana Airways No. 457 to Havana scheduled to depart yesterday afternoon.

The information available to me discloses that he checked in at the Norman Manley International Airport, duly presented his travel documents to immigration and awaited the time of departure of the aircraft. However, industrial action resulted in the flight being either subject to a late departure or complete cancellation. Minister Thompson was not travelling in the company of any other person.

Estrada Was There But...

"Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada was at the airport to see off his wife, their two children and the children's nurse. They were, I am told, travelling to Havana by chartered aircraft. This is a different aircraft from the one in which Minister Thompson was scheduled to travel. Mr. Estrada was not himself departing Jamaica. However, when industrial action threatened the departure of the scheduled Cubana commercial flight, the ambassador offered Minister Thompson a seat on the chartered aircraft which was booked to take his family to Havana. Minister Thompson accepted this offer.

"Among the passengers who were booked to travel on the commercial Cubana scheduled flight to Havana was Mr. Ruperto Hart, the Moonex International manager. Mr. Hart and another Cuban businessman, I am informed, requested the ambassador to be allowed to travel in his chartered aircraft since they had to make connections to Panama and Venezuela. The ambassador agreed to their request.

"It therefore transpired that in the chartered aircraft to Havana at the time when the plane was ready for departure were Mrs. Estrada, her two children, the children's nurse, Mr. Hart, the other Cuban businessman and the Hon. Dudley Thompson. Mr. Thompson was sitting in the rear of the aircraft reading a newspaper.

On 'Watch List'

"Before the aircraft took off, it was visited by immigration officials who required the disembarkation of Mr. Hart on the ground that he was on a 'watch list' and they had instructions that he should not leave Jamaica. Mr. Hart, I am told, duly disembarked and the plane left for Havana with the other passengers including the minister.

"I have discovered that the instruction to place Mr. Hart on the 'watch list' was given by the director of public prosecutions to the police who duly notified the immigration authorities. Minister Thompson informed me that this was never brought to his attention.

"It is necessary from the information I have in my possession to correct certain impressions and misrepresentations in the GLEANER report of this morning. Firstly, the impression that the Hon. Dudley Thompson was travelling in an aircraft to Havana in the company of Mr. Hart and Ambassador Estrada is false. The ambassador was not a passenger on the flight and Minister Thompson with whom I spoke on the telephone today denies travelling in the company of Mr. Hart although they were on the same plane. Furthermore, apart from Minister Thompson and Mr. Hart, there were five other passengers on that plane.

He Did Not Sign

"Secondly, I am informed that it is false to state that the 'stop order' against Mr. Hart was signed by Minister Thompson. Neither Minister Thompson nor his minister, I am told, issued any 'stop order' against Mr. Hart and, as I previously stated, Minister Thompson denies being aware of the existence of any such order and it would be quite normal for him not to be informed. I can categorically state that the instructions to place Mr. Hart on a 'watch list' came from the director of public prosecutions, to the assistant commissioner of police, criminal investigation branch and from there on to the Immigration Department.

"Thirdly, the impression created by the report that the travel documents of the minister, Ambassador Estrada (who was not traveling) and Mr. Hart were processed together is a false one. The minister informed me that his documents were processed by immigration separately and apart from those of any other intended traveling alone.

"Fourthly, the statement that Minister Thompson was sitting in the back of the plane, his face covered by a paper, is apparently made for the purpose of implying that he was trying to disguise his identity. Minister Thompson tells me that he was in a normal way reading a newspaper and sitting in the back of the plane.

Was No Official

"Fifthly, the report that immigration officials were told that Mr. Hart was a ministry official is not supported by my investigations. The immigration card completed by Mr. Hart for the purpose had his occupation written in by him as "commercio" which I understands in Spanish for "business".

"Sixthly, the whole impression created by the GLEANER report that Minister Thompson [was] with a man against whom he had issued a stop order which was still in force and in company with the Cuban ambassador were travelling together in a plane departing Jamaica is false and damaging and the public should know this immediately.

"My investigations into this matter in keeping with the prime minister's instructions are still continuing and I shall endeavour to report publicly and faithfully such other information as may result from my inquiries in this area."

Manley Calls Thompson Home

FL241405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Carl Rattray was appointed late yesterday to act as minister of national security "until further notice", in place of the Hon. Dudley Thompson, who is now in Cuba.

Announcing this, Prime Minister Michael Manley said he had requested Mr. Thompson "to return to Jamaica as soon as possible for consultations".

Mr. Manley, in a statement from Jamaica House, was reacting to yesterday's news report in the GLEANER of Mr. Thompson's departure for Cuba on Wednesday and the enforcement by immigration officers at the Norman Manley International Airport of a "stop order" against Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith, manager of the Moonex International Establishment in New Kingston, preventing him from travelling to Cuba on the same plane with Mr. Thompson.

Moonex is the company reported to be a Cuban-front business which on May 5 had imported 200,000 shotgun cartridges without permission. It is registered in Leichtenstein, but not in Jamaica.

Hart had been warned for prosecution for importing the cartridges without written permission. It was Mr. Thompson who told the country that Mr. Hart had been so warned.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Rattray told a news conference that Mr. Thompson had gone to Havana for medical treatment but was not "in company" with Moonex manager Mr. Hart, who was on the same plane with Mr. Thompson and on whom a "stop order" had been placed by the director of public prosecutions.

The prime minister's statement said:

PM'S Statement

"This morning I saw a story in the GLEANER purporting to deal with the departure for Havana of the Honourable Dudley Thompson.

"I immediately instructed the attorney general, Honourable Carl Rattray, to carry out the fullest investigation of the story and have since authorized him to inform the public immediately of the facts which he has uncovered so far.

"Upon arriving at my office shortly after, I saw a letter from Mr. Thompson confirming a request for a week's leave and advising me that he needed to visit Havana for special medical treatment of the kind which I am aware he has been receiving for some time.

"Mr. Thompson had told me in Cabinet on Monday that he was not feeling well and would need a few days off. The formal letter requesting the leave was dated Tuesday 17th. It was delivered on the 18th but only seen by me on the 19th, because I was in the country for much of the 18th.

"I have instructed the Honourable Carl Rattray to act as minister of national security until further notice and have requested Minister Thompson to return to Jamaica as soon as possible for consultations."

There has been mounting pressure for the revocation of Mr. Thompson's appointment as minister of national security following a controversy which began on May 30 with a Supreme Court judgment nullfying Mr. Thompson's nomination on July 18, 1978 and subsequent election on August 3, 1978, to the Western St. Andrew seat in the House of Representatives.

There were calls then for Mr. Thompson's resignation from Parliament and as minister.

On May 31, Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson, acting for Prime Minister Michael Manley (who was out of the country from May 28 to June 5), took over the National Security Ministry.

On June 3, Mr. Patterson told Parliament that Mr. Thompson remained in the Cabinet but as a minister without portfolio.

On June 11, Prime Minister Manley announced the reappointment of Mr. Thompson as national security minister "with immediate effect".

Since then, calls for Mr. Thompson's removal as national security minister have been growing, with organisations such as the Jamaica Council of Churches, the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, the Professional Societies Association of Jamaica, the Council of the Bar Association, the Jamaica Teachers Association, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica supporting the move.

BRAZIL

NONRECOGNITION OF AFGHAN GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED

PY250225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman stated here today that, as it was announced last January, Brazil will not recognize the new Afghan Government because of the present situation in that country.

In an official communique on 3 January, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry deplored the foreign intervention in Afghanistan and, without mentioning the Soviet Union, reiterated its position regarding the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the self-determination of peoples.

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES MILITARY REFORM

FL231545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 19 Jun (CANA)--The Surinamese Army will be strengthened as part of a general programme of reform, Prime Minister Dr. Henck Chin-A-Sen has announced here.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen, installed after a military coup deposed former Prime Minister Henck Arron last February, stressed the differing roles of the army and police.

The army, he said, will be chiefly responsible for external security, while the police will fulfill its traditional role of preserving domestic order.

Additionally, Dr. Chin-A-Sen added, the military will have a part to play in Suriname's development programme.

Observers believe that the expansion of the army which Dr. Chin-A-Sen announced will be to enable it to play this new part in the country's development.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen spoke of the need for consolidating the two branches of the security services, affirming that this was essential to improve efficiency.

But he made it clear that merger of the two is out of the question.

In specifically separating the functions of the police and army, Dr. Chin-A-Sen nevertheless said there were areas in which the two services could co-operate.

These included training, internal security, the fight against crime, investigations and armament, he said.

He promised a government statement shortly outlining in even more definitive terms the roles of the two services so that any misunderstandings could be corrected.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen said that laws will be enacted shortly to formally change the Suriname military force to the national army.

In addition, the entire military law will be revised, he said.